

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 09, 2008 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. **Claims 1-2, 4, 16-17, 19, and 21-28** are canceled.
Claims 3, 5-8, 14-15, 18, and 20 are amended.
Claims 3, 5-15, 18, and 20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of the pending claims have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejections presented hereon.

Claim Objections

4. **Claims 3, 15, and 18** are objected to because of the following informalities: use of indefinite verb '*being*'. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 3, 5, 7, 15, 18, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren*) in view of Rosenzweig (*Pub. No. US 2001/0034814, filed on August 21, 1997*).

Regarding **claim 3**, Oren clearly shows and discloses a computer-storage medium having computer program instructions stored thereon, the computer program instructions causing a processor to execute a method to enable management of information relating to a particular topic ([Column 3, Lines 56-63]), comprising:

compiling a database in which the information is stored, the database comprising a plurality of portions, each of the plurality of portions being subdivided into sub-portions in which information is stored (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing*

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connections between the pages 18. The pages are organized in a hierarchical fashion-- each page is assigned to a level in the hierarchy and connections or links are made between pages at one level and related pages at other levels. The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]];

linking the sub-portions of each of the plurality of portions of the database to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement such that, when the information is stored in the sub-portions, each subsequent sub-portion in the predetermined sequential arrangement contains further information on the topic (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages. At least one hypertext link may link each chapter to each of the one or more pages linked to that chapter. Further, at least one page may be linked simultaneously to two or more chapters, one chapter of which is labeled as a default chapter for the at least one page, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. A page or chapter may be a child to more than one parent, i.e., a page or chapter may have multiple parents. For example, the page represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]]).*

Rosenzweig discloses:

establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-

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portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*Figure 3 shows page 300 is the common link to all of the other links contained within web page 300. For example, web page 300 provides access to the chain of links beginning with link 302 and the chain of links beginning with 304 regardless of whether or how those chains might subsequently intersect, [0052]*); and

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*web page 330 provides a link to web page 310, but the converse is not true. The browser provides means to navigate "backward" and "forward" among the most recently selected web pages. Thus, for example, if web page 310 was accessed from web page 330, the user can return to web page 330 by navigating backward using features of the browser, [0053]*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Rosenzweig with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of utilizing hyperlinks to navigate between different documents or between different locations within a document ([0006] of Rosenzweig).

Regarding **claim 5**, Oren further discloses displaying a view of the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made, in the same format as it was displayed before the navigation link to the second sub-portion was made (*each screen or page is limited to contain only as much information, i.e., only as many paragraphs, as can be displayed at one time on a display. This is implemented by storing the paragraph height for each paragraph in the Paragraph table. This presents all the information in a screen to the*

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user at once, and avoids the need for the user to scroll down the screen in order to see additional information, [Column 7, Lines 58-65]).

Regarding **claim 7**, Oren further discloses defining primary key expressions in information that is stored, in use, by a compiler in selected sub-portions of the database and for establishing said navigation link to said second sub-portion of the database by receiving a user selection of said primary key expression (*Each paragraph is also assigned a type, which is stored in the Paragraph table shown in FIG. 3. The choice of paragraph types varies depending upon the type of chapter, and these choices are stored in the Paragraph types table 27 and linked to the Paragraph table 22. For example, a disease type chapter has paragraph types including those shown as headings in FIG. 4. The use of these chapter and paragraph types provides the capability to perform a keyword search for a word or term limited to a specific type of chapter or paragraph, or to limit a search through an index to a specific type of chapter or paragraph, [Column 8, Lines 55-65]).*

Regarding **claim 15**, Oren clearly shows and discloses an information management product ([Column 3, Lines 56-63]), which comprises:

a computer-storage medium for storing a database component and a computer program component;

said database component configured to store information relating to a particular topic, wherein the database component is stored on the computer-storage medium and comprising a plurality of portions, each of the plurality of portions are subdivided into

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sub-portions in which information on a particular aspect of the topic is stored (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing connections between the pages 18. The pages are organized in a hierarchical fashion--each page is assigned to a level in the hierarchy and connections or links are made between pages at one level and related pages at other levels. The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]*); and

said computer program component configured to manage the information relating to the particular topic stored by the database component, wherein the computer program component is stored on the computer-storage medium and executable by a processor and including program instructions for linking the sub-portions of the plurality of portions to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement wherein the information is stored in the sub-portions and each subsequent sub-portion in the predetermined sequential arrangement contains further information on the topic (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages. At least one hypertext link may link each chapter to each of the one or more pages linked to that chapter. Further, at least one page may be linked simultaneously to two or more chapters, one chapter of which is labeled as a default chapter for the at least one page, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. A page or chapter may be a child to more than one parent, i.e., a page or chapter may have multiple parents. For example, the page*

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represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]).

Rosenzweig discloses:

establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*Figure 3 shows page 300 is the common link to all of the other links contained within web page 300. For example, web page 300 provides access to the chain of links beginning with link 302 and the chain of links beginning with 304 regardless of whether or how those chains might subsequently intersect, [0052]); and*

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*web page 330 provides a link to web page 310, but the converse is not true. The browser provides means to navigate "backward" and "forward" among the most recently selected web pages. Thus, for example, if web page 310 was accessed from web page 330, the user can return to web page 330 by navigating backward using features of the browser, [0053]).*

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Rosenzweig with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of utilizing hyperlinks to navigate between different documents or between different locations within a document ([0006] of Rosenzweig).

Regarding **claim 18**, Oren clearly shows and discloses a method of compiling a database of information relating to a particular topic ([Column 3, Lines 20-24]), which includes the steps of:

compiling a plurality of portions of the database, wherein each of the plurality of portions is subdivided into a plurality of sub-portions (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing connections between the pages 18. The pages are organized in a hierarchical fashion--each page is assigned to a level in the hierarchy and connections or links are made between pages at one level and related pages at other levels The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters*, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]);

linking each of the plurality of sub-portions of each of the plurality of portions of the database to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages. At least one hypertext link may link each chapter to each of the one or more pages linked to that chapter. Further, at least one page may be linked simultaneously to two or more chapters, one chapter of which is labeled as a default chapter for the at least one page*, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]); and

storing the information by inserting the information in the sub-portions in an arrangement wherein each subsequent sub-portion contains further information on the topic than in an immediately preceding sub-portion to which the subsequent sub-portion

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is linked (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages. At least one hypertext link may link each chapter to each of the one or more pages linked to that chapter. Further, at least one page may be linked simultaneously to two or more chapters, one chapter of which is labeled as a default chapter for the at least one page*, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. *A page or chapter may be a child to more than one parent, i.e., a page or chapter may have multiple parents. For example, the page represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents*, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]).

Rosenzweig discloses:

establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*Figure 3 shows page 300 is the common link to all of the other links contained within web page 300. For example, web page 300 provides access to the chain of links beginning with link 302 and the chain of links beginning with 304 regardless of whether or how those chains might subsequently intersect*, [0052]); and

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*web page 330 provides a link to web page 310, but the converse is not true. The browser provides means to navigate "backward" and "forward" among the most recently selected web pages. Thus, for example, if web page*

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310 was accessed from web page 330, the user can return to web page 330 by navigating backward using features of the browser, [0053]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Rosenzweig with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of utilizing hyperlinks to navigate between different documents or between different locations within a document ([0006] of Rosenzweig).

Regarding **claim 20**, Oren further discloses displaying a view of the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made, in the same format as it was displayed before the navigation link to another sub-portion was made (*each screen or page is limited to contain only as much information, i.e., only as many paragraphs, as can be displayed at one time on a display. This is implemented by storing the paragraph height for each paragraph in the Paragraph table. This presents all the information in a screen to the user at once, and avoids the need for the user to scroll down the screen in order to see additional information, [Column 7, Lines 58-65]*).

7. **Claims 6**, and **14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren*) in view of Rosenzweig (*Pub. No. US 2001/0034814, filed on August 21, 1997*), and further in view of Flinn et al. (*Pub. No. US 2001/0047358, filed on March 13, 2001; hereinafter Flinn*).

Regarding **claims 6**, and **14**, Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig, does not explicitly disclose recording and displaying title information representing each sub-

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portion from which the navigation link is made so as to provide a user with a record of those sub-portions of the database from which navigation links are made.

However, Flinn discloses recording and displaying title information representing each sub-portion from which the navigation link is made so as to provide a user with a record of those sub-portions of the database from which navigation links are made (*meta-information include a tile, a sub-title, one or more descriptions of the topic provided at different levels of detail, the publisher of the topic meta-information, the date the topic object was created. Meta-information may also include a pointer such as uniform resource locator (URL), [0045]. See further [0111] for displaying the metadata*)

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flinn with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig, for the purpose of managing information encapsulates the information as objects by facilitating the relationship between the objects ([Abstract] of Flinn).

8. **Claims 8-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren*) in view of Rosenzweig (*Pub. No. US 2001/0034814, filed on August 21, 1997*), and further in view of Flora et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,714,215, filed on May 19, 2000; hereinafter Flora*).

Regarding **claim 8**, Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig, does not explicitly disclose the limitation of this instant claim.

However, Flora discloses establishing explanatory notes in which information can be entered by a compiler and for defining secondary key expressions in information that is stored, in use, by a compiler in selected sub-portions of the database and for linking each secondary key expression to a particular associated explanatory note in an arrangement wherein receiving the selection of a primary key expression from a user causes the associated explanatory note to be displayed (*the user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. The user can jump to an expanded version of a visual media item that could include such things as explanatory text, related text articles or further hyperlinks to related information,* [Column 7, Lines 39-52]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flora with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig, for the purpose of allowing a user to directly access items of visual and/or audio media by passing a cursor over points on an electronic map ([Abstract] of Flora).

Regarding **claim 9**, Flora further discloses defining primary key expressions in said explanatory notes and for establishing said navigation link from primary key expressions in said explanatory notes, to pre-determined sub-portions of the database (*a user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. This expanded version could include further hyperlinks to related information or related text articles,* [Column 7, Lines 39-52]). *It is obvious that these*

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further hyperlinks could be primary expressions which link to another portion of the database).

Regarding **claim 10**, Flora further discloses defining secondary key expressions in selected explanatory notes and for linking each secondary key expression to another explanatory note (*a user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. This expanded version could include further hyperlinks to related information or related text articles, ([Column 7, Lines 39-52]). It is obvious that these further hyperlinks could be secondary expressions which link to another portion of the database).*

9. **Claim 11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren*) in view of Rosenzweig (*Pub. No. US 2001/0034814, filed on August 21, 1997*), and further in view of Flora et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,714,215, filed on May 19, 2000; hereinafter Flora*), and further in view of Flinn et al. (*Pub. No. US 2001/0047358, filed on March 13, 2001; hereinafter Flinn*).

Regarding **claim 11**, Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig and Flora, does not disclose the limitation of this instant claim.

However, Flinn discloses establishing default explanatory notes in which information can be entered by a compiler, the program instructions being operable to display the default explanatory note simultaneously with the information in a particular sub-portion of the database (*The topic-based navigation mode enables users to view*

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and select topic objects in the content network. When a topic object is selected, the display interface is reorganized to allow the direct viewing of the meta-information associated with the topic object as well as related topic objects. Further, during the topic-based navigation mode, the display interface includes a related content window, which presents a summary of content objects that are pertinent to the selected topic. Accordingly, meta-information for the related content object is displayed, as well as related objects, [0110]-[0111]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flinn with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig and Flora, for the purpose of managing information encapsulates the information as objects by facilitating the relationship between the objects ([Abstract] of Flinn).

10. **Claims 12-13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren) in view of Rosenzweig (Pub. No. US 2001/0034814, filed on August 21, 1997), further in view of Flora et al. (Pat. No. US 6,714,215, filed on May 19, 2000; hereinafter Flora), and further in view of Nielsen (Pat. No. US 5,761,436, published on June 2, 1998).

Regarding **claim 12**, Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig and Flora, does not teach the limitation of this instant claim.

However, Nielsen discloses a feedback component including program instructions permitting any part of the information contained in a sub-portion or

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explanatory note of the database, to be selected by a user, and for the user's selection to be recorded (*a user interface that allows a user to interact with a computer display by pointing at selectable control areas on the display and activating a command or computer operation associated with the selectable control area*, [Column 4, Lines 11-15]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Nielsen with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Rosenzweig and Flora, for the purpose of allowing the user to more quickly find and reference previously viewed hypernode by providing a hypertext user with a history facility for displaying accessed hypernodes ([Abstract] of Nielsen).

Regarding **claim 13**, Nielsen further discloses recording users' selections of primary and secondary key expressions (*A user interface that allows a user to interact with a computer display by pointing at selectable control areas on the display and activating a command or computer operation associated with the selectable control area*, [Column 4, Lines 11-15]). *It's obvious that the primary and secondary key expressions are recorded since their accessed records are used to make up the history list for displaying accessed hypernodes*).

Conclusion

11. These following prior arts made of record and not relied upon are considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure:

Szabo (*Pat. No. US 7,181,438*) teaches database access system.

Rennison et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,154,213*) teaches immersive movement-based interaction with large complex information structures.

Becker et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,848,075*) teaches Internet web browser with memory enhanced hyperlink display.

The Examiner requests, in response to this Office action, support(s) must be shown for language added to any original claims on amendment and any new claims. That is, indicate support for newly added claim language by specifically pointing to page(s) and line no(s) in the specification and/or drawing figure(s). This will assist the Examiner in prosecuting the application.

When responding to this office action, Applicant is advised to clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present, in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. He or she must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections See 37 CFR 1.111(c).

Contact Information

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Son T. Hoang whose telephone number is (571) 270-1752. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday (7:00 AM – 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Neveen Abel-Jalil can be reached on (571) 272-4074. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. T. H./
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
January 7, 2010

/Neveen Abel-Jalil/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2165